

Original Paper

A New Era behind the Door for Humanity?

Giovanni Antonio Cossiga¹

¹ former Chairman of the Board of Auditors of the Policlinico Umberto 1, Sapienza University, Rome, Italy

Received: March 15, 2026

Accepted: April 3, 2026

Online Published: April 21, 2026

doi:10.22158/sshsr.v7n1p30

URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22158/sshsr.v7n1p30>

Abstract

In the essay, the author starts from a paradox: no people desires war and no parent would choose to expose their children to death, yet conflicts in the world increase. The author hypothesizes that this increase may be a “transitory” phase towards a more peaceful future but recognizes that the phenomenon remains a puzzle and requires identifying the factors that, in contemporary societies, open the way to enlistment and even offensive wars. At the base there is first of all the desire to prevail, which feeds rivalries and logic of domination. Added to this is the relative scarcity of goods and resources, which pushes individuals and groups to accumulate far beyond what is necessary; this dynamic translates, in modern times, into an endless race for enrichment and power. A further “fuel” of conflicts is identified in social hatred and envy of the well-being of others, feelings that, added to inequalities, make it easier to accept or justify confrontation as a solution. The author then addresses the political knot: how can a community be forced to wear the uniform and fight when the majority of families would be against it? Even in democracies, he argues, the decision to war is in fact in the hands of the government and parliament, representative bodies that can act without a specific popular mandate on that choice. This disconnect would be favored by the decline in political participation compared to the post-war period: less militancy, less public debate, less widespread control over the “hottest” decisions, including military ones. To make the reasoning concrete, the US example is recalled and the foreign and military policy choices decided even in the presence of internal dissent. He also links the persistence of conflicts to economic and financial interests, citing in particular the role of oil and speculation (including through rising energy prices), which can indirectly support the continuation of wars and generate negative effects on the global economy. In this context, secrecy and the concentration of decision-making in restricted circles (“a small living room”) also weigh heavily, sometimes justified by operational needs but capable of reducing transparency and democratic accountability. On the ethical level, the text recalls the moral condemnation of war expressed by the Pope and, on the legal level, art. 11 of the Italian Constitution, which repudiates war as an instrument of offense against the freedom of other peoples. The

author concludes by indicating a basic direction of reform: to really reduce conflicts, we need a model oriented towards common welfare, the distribution of surpluses and finally a market without money with access to the families of the destitute, capable of limiting the excessive accumulation of wealth and inequalities that fuel resentment, competition and, finally, war.

Keywords

Social reports, constant & coordinated development, collectivity reason, speculation waves

1. Introduction

The article starts with the paradox: people do not want war, yet conflicts are increasing. Since I completed the article on the probable future of a world without wars (Cossiga, 2025) it must be said that the expectation has been reversed and the theaters of war have increased and not decreased, according to our intuition. It almost seems that in order to move from the world of yesterday to that of today, it is necessary to have a phase, let us say transitory, in which the number of conflicts increases, but then decreases? The puzzle remains, but in the meantime, conflicts are increasing for those who, like the writer, are of the opinion that the painful wave of wars must suddenly fold in on itself and then unexpectedly disappear; the nervousness of the contenders who open up to new conflicts is a necessary passage towards the new pacified world. Peace would be guaranteed to all the peoples of the Earth, who do not want to surrender their sons and daughters to the rigors of battles. What parent would give his children to the terrible eventuality of war and the absurd probability of death? Certainly none. So why is it that the battlefields, far from shrinking and disappearing, are increasing? There is a factor of deviation in our societies, widespread everywhere. First of all, the desire to prevail; A first unbridled desire that brings with it a succession of other serious prejudices. All deriving from the relative scarcity of goods and available resources that can accumulate to an enormous extent, compared to the needs of the life of patriarchal families.

If we then add the feeling of hatred that a part of the human race accumulates towards the well-being of others and its own mediocrity in terms of goods and wealth, we can partly understand how the fundamental frugality of the majority is subjected to the currents of hatred and disagreements that run through society and open the doors to conflicts and wars. The question of the obligation to wear military uniforms remains open even if citizens in general do not agree. This is the American case where citizens do not agree with President Trump's warlike advances and with the authoritarian character that does not allow dissent. The president is deciding to send marines to Iran while the war continues over the flow of dollars that procure the sale of oil. A flow of money that increases due to the inflation of the speculative cost of oil. Which in Iran allows the war to continue and for world finances it is cost inflation.

But let's go back to the question we asked ourselves, that is, why are people forced to take the military uniform when the vast majority of families are opposed to the enlistment of their children in offensive wars and are forced by the military obligation for the defense in war decided by their country. In the meantime, we note that even in a democratic system, which is based on the power of the people, the

decision to promote war is in the hands of the government and parliament. Bodies representing the people of the citizens who have elected them directly or indirectly, but which during the legislation disengage in part or as whole from the program on which they obtained the popular vote, act without having had a specific delegation on matters not subject to a discussion in the assembly. This explains the reduced participation of citizens in the vote that affects the relationship between voters and elected representatives. In short, we have thus passed from an era, the post-Second World War of citizen participation in the meeting of political parties, to popular demonstrations, to discussions in party headquarters to the present that has seen the enthusiasm and participation of citizens in the discussion on the most burning issues die out. If the theme is conflict or the decision to war, we can look at what happened in the United States. The decision to wage war on Iran, apart from the motivation that was also there (the enrichment of uranium for the construction of the atomic bomb in Iran (Note1), has not been communicated - not only to his fellow citizens - but to all NATO countries. The reason is the secrecy of a precise and powerful military coup to induce Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei to give in. At the same time, with a precise shot fired by Israel, Ali and his entourage were killed.

The ongoing conflict could cause Iran to reconsider its nuclear posture. Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei ruled out the construction of an atomic weapon as it was contrary to Islamic precepts and the obligations deriving from the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The death of the Supreme Leader has reopened a debate that until recently seemed closed. According to sources cited by Reuters, voices in favor of **nuclear deterrence are growing within the military hierarchy**, especially among the most radical currents of **the Revolutionary Guards**, now central to power. However, it would not result in a formal decision or an official change of doctrine. An editorial by the Tasnim agency also argues that Iran should **withdraw from the Non-Proliferation Treaty**, because accession would not have brought benefits and because the enemies would have sabotaged and bombed civilian nuclear facilities also thanks to information related to international controls.

Apart from the positions of the two parties in the conflict, it is important to underline that the war (of aggression) was decided by a small handful of leaders in the White House, believing that US citizens would soon learn of the success of the war on Iran. Man makes many plans, but the Lord has the last word. Especially as in the case in question of decisions (of war) taken in a small living room. The Catholic Church has taken a stand against war with the Pope's words: - *This is our God: a God who rejects war, whom no one can use to justify war, who does not listen to the prayer of those who wage war and rejects it, saying: Even if you multiplied your prayers, I would not listen: your hands are dripping with blood*". The Italian Constitution on the subject of war is peremptory: "Italy repudiates war as an instrument of offense against the freedom of other peoples (Note 2, Note 3)" for the United States the powers of the President are limited. In the event of war, the defender of the country is the Commander in Chief; Congress declares war. In the endnotes you can read about the history and the Constitutional and Fundamental laws in ITALY, France (Note 4), Israel (Note 5), United States (Note 6). A quick reading of the Constitutional norms in question confirms that the discipline of the theme of war is generally the line adopted by the

Italian Constitution. “*It repudiates war as an instrument of offense against the freedom of other peoples*”. For the United States, the decision to wage a war of aggression is decided by Congress. The President assumes the function of *Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy*. This role gives the President the primary responsibility for defending the country from external attacks and for guiding the armed forces during military operations. For Israel, the fundamental norms do not codify the hypothesis of war and the related decisions. EVEN FROM A CONSTITUTIONAL POINT OF VIEW, the rules in the USA are not or seem adequate to place responsibility for the war. The war on Iran can be defined as one of aggression. And in this case, the responsibility for the decision lies with Parliament. But the war on Iran can also be outlined as a defense against the danger of the accumulation of enriched uranium, crammed underground, which could be used for civilian purposes but also to manufacture the atomic bomb. A tangle of probabilities that start, even for the United States, from the interpretation of constitutional law (Note 7).

1.1 If We Are the Lineage of Cain, There Would Be No Doubt That Over the Centuries We Have Adapted War as a Means of Social Adaptation

Let's leave aside the issue of the responsibilities of the war to the constitutionalists and let's deal with public opinion that sees the decisions of the government bodies or of Parliament adopted, without the community being called into question, p.es with referendums, to express agreement or disagreement with the hypothesis of war; to send their sons and daughters to die in war, moreover for reasons that the people do not accept and do not share. Now there is no doubt that the call on the families to decide to open a war front with a neighboring state offers no alternative, except the peremptory refusal. This, which is not an eventuality but a certainty, the popular rejection of war, leads us to ask how it was possible that human civilization is been traced to a long furrow of battles and wars that did not end even with the end of the Second World War. Well, we have to go back to Cain who at the beginning of time killed his brother Abene out of jealousy, giving way to a lineage that seems fascinated by the roar of weapons. Yet, we have said that the people called upon to decide would be against any hypothesis of conflict so as not to endanger the lives of their children. Nor can we call time into question because wars have unraveled like an endless river in history and in the human family since the dawn of time. Looking at our time, nothing seems to have changed due to the sudden initiatives of the US and Israel against Iran and the rabid resistance of the Ayatollahs and the **Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps** (Note 8).

If we are the lineage of Cain, there would be no doubt that over the centuries we have adapted war as a means of social adaptation; war is part of our lives as demonstrated by the peremptory past. But relying on story to discover one's destiny seems unusual to me; that we must remove the short construction that justifies sin, that is, war. On the contrary, we must consider that passage of the Bible a mystical message to give explanations, with the fable of the two touchy and jealous brothers who would have started the history of humanity and creation of the inhabitants in the world. As if to say that even if we accept that war is a long curse that ab initio haunts man and his partner, it still remains to be debated whether we are forever subject to this improbable possibility. That is, that it is possible to make a turning point in the life

of humanity that sends the history books wrapped in parchment with this unequal and twisted side of the whole of humanity to the cellar. Thinking about the current state of relations between territories and continents, one would have to be “distrustful” of a future that excludes the sin of war between the peoples of humanity. Sometimes when the night is still bright and warm, I think about our future without war and in peace between workers and employees who are at home, now tired after work.

All this to say that men and women do not forget that they have eaten the forbidden fruit and that war could be the flower of evil that has grown after the spread of humanity on the planet. Or that men would be born without sin because the Bible was born after the awakening of humanity on Earth. That is, that the Bible is a special history of humanity and that sin (war) came later. There is no trace of war in the first hominids that appeared on earth. It can be assumed that the hominids who preceded us lived in aggregating communities, that goods were in common, that they consumed everything without having the idea of saving tomorrow; that they went hunting together, that tomorrow is a day that starts all over again and so on. Always making acceptable assumptions, then everything changed gradually, when it was decided to save it for the days to come. Hoarding, preserving, storing and controlling the distribution of stored food. We are in a patriarchal society that hunts and preserves for the well-being of all members of the tribe. Well, in the case of prehistoric societies and better of hominids, it is not clear how and why the sin of war took root and how the sin of war has come down to the present day, with the disadvantage of increasingly sophisticated weapons. But even if Hominids had invented war to protect the family group, it would still be unlikely that the sin of war would have taken root in human society, thus reaching the present day with the complications we are experiencing.

I remember that we are trying to understand how sin (war) has become a kind of negative heritage of humanity; if there is an opportunity that in the near future the great enemy can also be eradicated from memory, after the dust of time has faded the history books, that is, the memory of war. For this extraordinarily important result, we must first demolish as much as possible the idea that war is a sin that has always accompanied the history of humanity and therefore, we cannot succeed in this Oedipal enterprise anyway. On the other hand, we are equally convinced that, if it is not a disease sucked with milk, but a product of human wickedness that, for unknown reasons, has stuck to us like a second skin. Again. Perhaps war is a tool incorporated into human nature by mistake or by selfishness and greed.

What do I mean? We must return to our homunculi relatives who choose to keep goods for the next needs. Well, at the dawn of time with humanity slowly developing, the decision to conserve began the craving to possess, although we survive in reality poor and without food for all. This eagerness has translated into an endless avarice in the times of money that pushes people to accumulate money without respite. In today's reality, this spasmodic need for the accumulation of wealth can certainly explain the struggle for power and wealth as sources of struggle and primacy. If then the channel that leads to the accumulation of wealth of the few, and the simultaneous poverty of the many, is able to explain the conflicts and the outbreak of war for reasons of the interests of groups and private individuals attracted by the power and wealth that the victor takes away from the vanquished. If this were true, it would be

difficult to find—even with considerable effort—a societal model that deliberately avoids the allure of gold and coins. In such a society, actions aimed at the excessive accumulation of wealth would be excluded from civilization, continents, and territories. Instead, the focus would be placed on promoting a shared sense of well-being. The challenge lies in envisioning a community that resists the temptation of material riches and prioritizes collective prosperity over individual financial gain.

Before any other consideration, it is crucial to examine the question that must be studied to understand the factors that can lead to conflict: the issue of relative poverty and the large number of people who lack the essential goods required for life. This is not a matter of a handful of unfortunate individuals; rather, it concerns entire populations who exist on the margins of civil society. These groups have no income, are unable to find employment, and must live and raise their children under conditions of severe poverty (Note 9).

This topic concerns achieving some degree of success in rescuing millions of families and children from the chronic underdevelopment and obscurity imposed by a world driven by commerce and money. In my article (Cossiga, 2025, *The Economy of Well-being*), I suggest establishing a secondary market without monetary transactions. Yet, this idea comes with inherent contradictions: launching a market without money—where goods are produced and consumed directly by those in need and distributed to those living in extreme poverty—still requires an initial investment of funds to set up the new system. A contradiction that can be overcome if the UN with its agencies can intervene to give substance to the initiative and take care of its organization. It is clear that the inability of the market with money to be able to sustain trade to feed all of humanity is thus admitted. Not because money is not sufficient for this equation, but rather because the avarice and need for power of a few men, and as many accumulators of wealth, break the natural tendency of commerce and production to satisfy all the needs of humanity, subtracting money for normal commercial habitability. With a corresponding increase in world trade, based on money, these essential goods in excess on the world market can be given to households excluded from trading with money. Subsequently, as the global market expands, it can be determined whether enhancements in production facilitate the proportional growth of the market with money. Both markets can operate simultaneously, whether or not money is involved. The operation's success relies on increasing flexibility in trade and the global market, along with newly balanced flows of money within the marketplace. This would lead to a simultaneous reduction in extreme poverty in many countries around the world. The idea lies in the assumption that the money circulating on the markets is inadequate to accommodate an increase in the production of essential goods. By simple arithmetic, the money available on world markets is absorbed by bank deposits, by money kept at home in the fashion of Scrooge, by sums deposited abroad for tax reasons and so on.

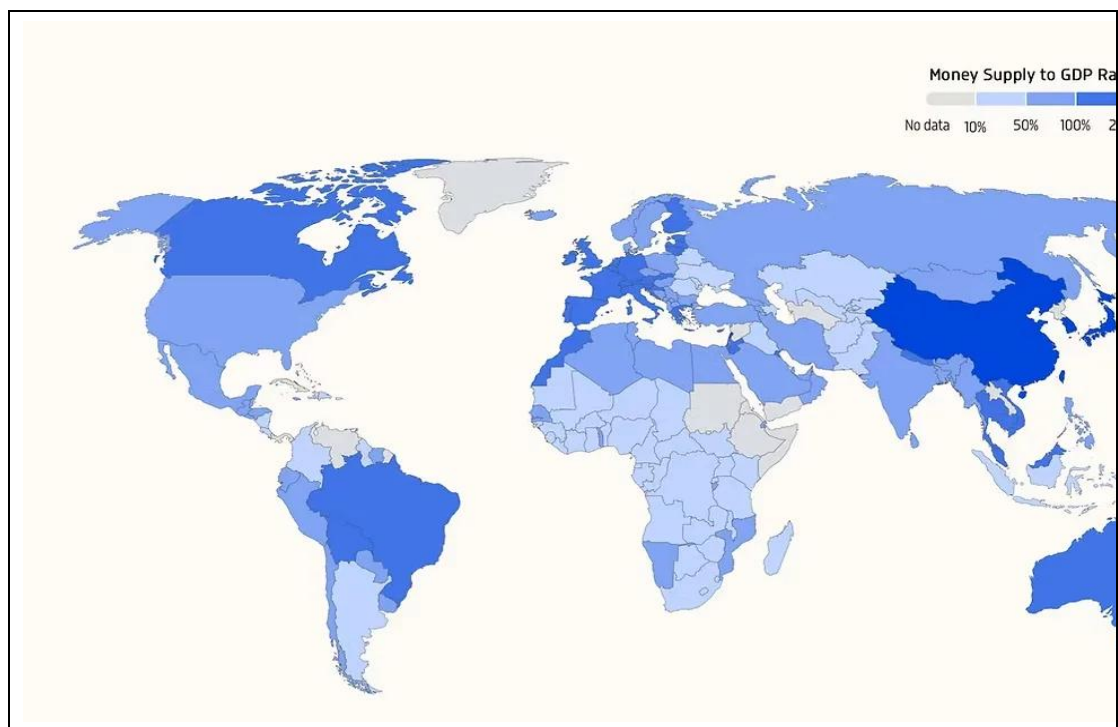


Figure 1. Monetary Supply in the Various Areas of the Planet

Source: Creative Commons License

After the 2008 financial crisis, which originated in the US housing market and immediately spread to the rest of the planet, all Central banks reacted with an ultra-expansionary and unprecedented monetary policy. They have zero interest rates, even bringing them below zero in many cases. And they began to rake in vast amounts of financial assets on the markets, mainly government bonds.

These policies were supposed to be temporary to prevent a new Great Depression like a century ago. And they would have served to support **global growth** over time. It did not go that way at all. The excess of global liquidity has led to the explosion of prices for stock exchanges and financial assets, fueling social inequalities. And they have not supported credit to the real economy, let alone its growth. So much so that the Eurozone is hanging on to zero-point GDP growth rates, China is fighting deflation, and the United States is keeping its economy alive with frightening budget deficits, which translate into equally frightening trade deficits.

These measures—designed as **temporary** to avoid a new “great depression” and support growth—have had different effects than expected: **excess liquidity** has pushed **up the prices of financial assets**, **increasing inequalities between citizens**, **without really reviving credit to the real economy and growth**. Signs of weakness are cited: the **Eurozone** with GDP almost at a standstill, **China** in deflation, and **the US** supporting the economy with **large deficits** (including trade deficits).

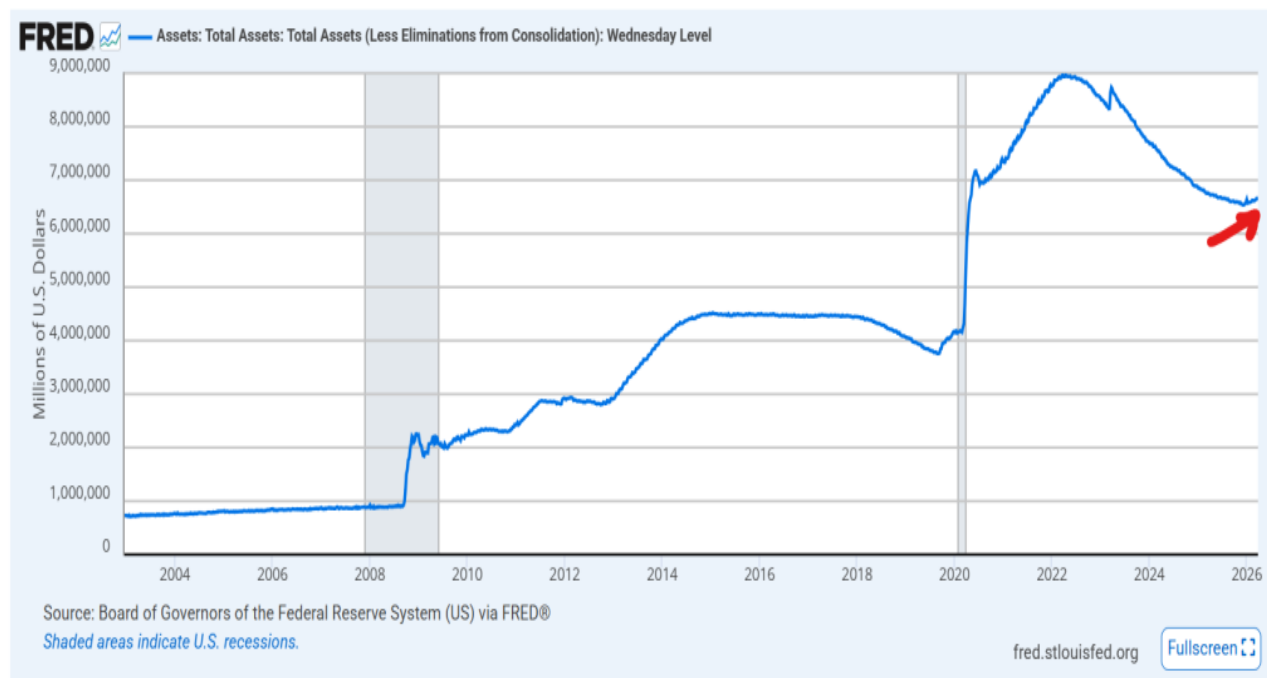


Figure 2. Total Assets (less Elimination from Consolidation)

The most delicate risk for a Central bank is not a pure recession or isolated inflation. The most difficult configuration arises when weak growth or economic slowdown is accompanied by price pressures that do not recede quickly enough. This is the context that makes the Fed's response more complex. If the economy slows, the natural temptation is to ease financial conditions. But if energy returns to fuel inflation in the meantime, cutting rates too soon or expanding liquidity excessively can reopen the problem instead of solving it.

Then there is a second channel, less immediate but equally important: that of bond yields. If the market starts demanding a higher premium to finance persistent deficits in a period of geopolitical instability, Treasuries rise in yield. This means tighter financial conditions for mortgages, private credit, and asset valuations (Note 10).

Since the 2008 financial crisis, rising global liquidity has boosted real estate and stock markets, but tight credit and a weakening global economy have hurt production and commerce. The lion's share has been made by real estate speculation, with the not noble result that the wealth at the top of the world scale has grown and the mass of poor and very poor has increased. As we have already said, here is the result: the **Eurozone** with GDP almost at a standstill, **China** in deflation, and **the USA** supporting the economy with **large deficits** (including trade deficits). We should not resign ourselves to the variable cycle or to the free rein of real estate values driven by Speculation which is the devil of human selfishness in disguise. It would not be so decisive if the growth of the real estate market and speculation did not play against our human claim that everyone can enjoy a meal essential for life. This is how the request to open markets without money that are not affected by the sudden movements of world liquidity should be interpreted.

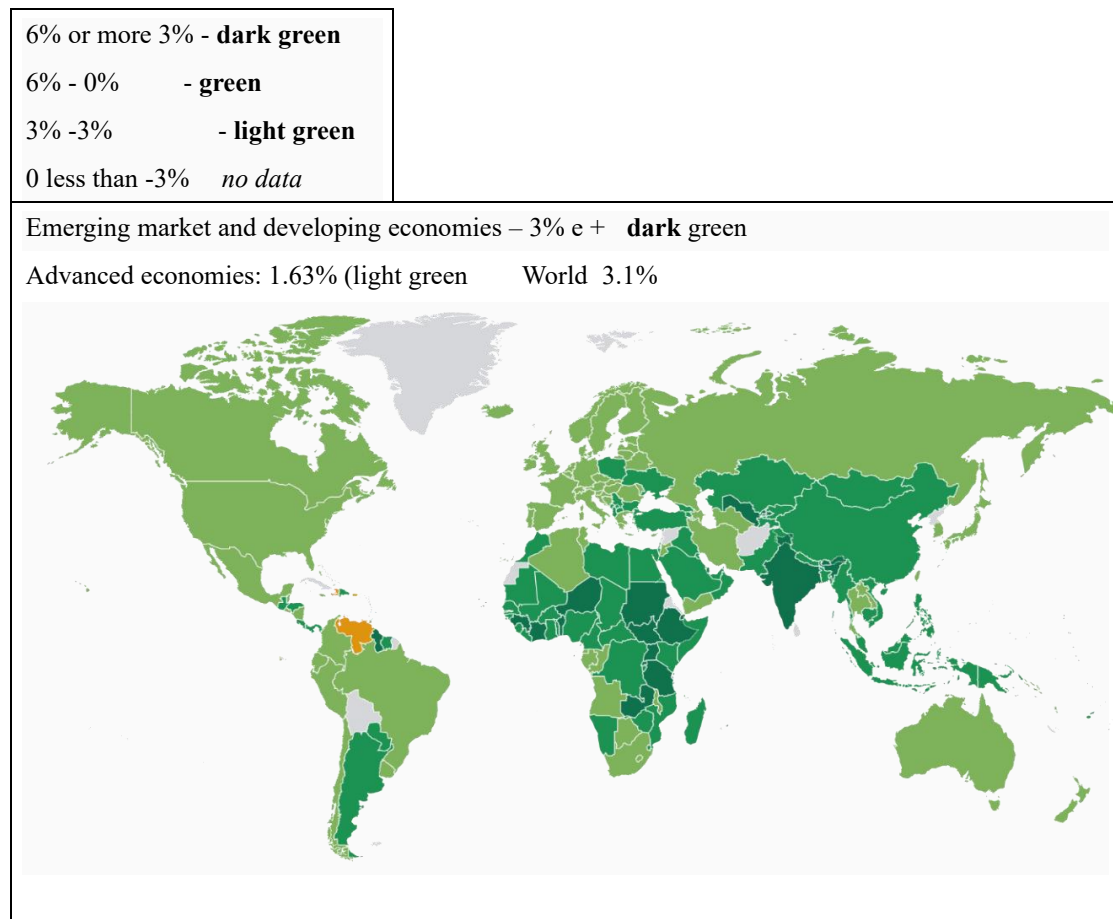


Figure 3. MAP (2026) Real GDP Growth Annual Percent Change

Source: International Monetary Fund

2. Conclusion

We noted that the trade and currency system might lack the flexibility required for a growing population. To help large sectors of humanity that are on the margins of society, not being able to have a job, a job and therefore no income. They are therefore marginalized. Over the past twenty years, global income trends have reflected major setbacks: a sharp recession in 2008 driven by speculative causes, followed by another severe downturn due to the COVID pandemic, which hindered recovery and forced significant economic shutdowns worldwide. The speculative force that is raging seems to indicate that a “grab and run” craze is prevailing over the model of premium industriousness. The results are tragic because it immobilizes the pattern of poverty and extreme wealth, although we are on the contrary looking for an increase in productivity for products of primary importance for the lives of human beings. Now it is clear that there is a greater availability of essential goods for the life of humanity and above all to erase the torment of extreme poverty and against the indifference that prevails. In 2026 (see Figure 3) the apparent anomaly that the world’s GDP will increase by 1% has been confirmed. While developing countries are racing in terms of economic growth, starting with India whose roadmap exceeds 6.2% per year,

accumulating previous years of the same level. All because the most developed countries have marked a profound weakness of the economy that in the last twenty years has not exceeded one percentage point, becoming a braking factor in the global economy. Only the United States totaled almost 2% growth in the previous twenty years.

It is now clear that this trend prevents the special agency of the UN, set up to help countries and families on the verge of poverty, which relies on surplus production of essential goods to carry out its role as a balancer for the essential needs of marginalized human beings. Global economic growth has slowed in the last twenty years, particularly affecting Western nations. The 2008 recession was triggered by a real estate bubble driven by speculative investments. When the mortgage boom collapsed, major economies faced a severe four-year downturn, leading to reduced global income and slower growth throughout the following decade. The subprime mortgage crisis (2008-2010) left behind mounting debt and limited access to credit, causing many banks to fail and requiring government bailouts. This disruption stalled Western nations' progress, and when worldwide activity paused again during the 2020–2021 pandemic, economic recovery continued to be challenging (Note 11).

The current global economic trend has significant consequences for the United Nations special agency, which was established to assist countries and families on the brink of poverty. This agency relies on the surplus production of essential goods to fulfill its balancing role for the basic needs of marginalized populations. However, the prevailing economic conditions have hindered its ability to effectively support those most in need.

2.1 Slowing Growth and Recession in Western Economies

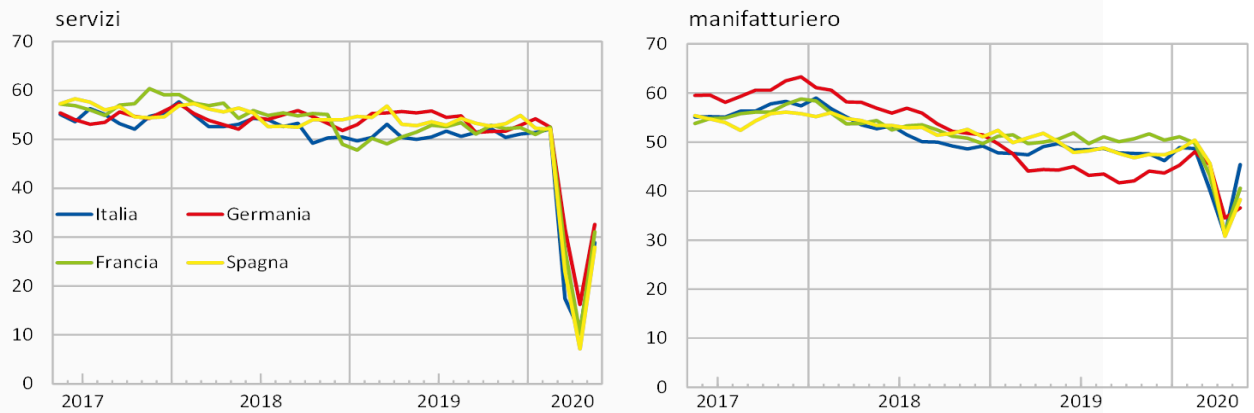
Over the past twenty years, global economic growth has slowed, with Western nations being particularly affected. The recession of 2008 was triggered by a real estate bubble driven by speculative activities. Once the mortgage boom ended, major economies experienced a severe recession lasting four years, leading to a decline in global income and a period of slower growth throughout the following decade. The crisis resulted in accumulated debt and restricted credit, causing numerous bank failures. Many of these financial institutions were rescued by public intervention, but the setback significantly hindered development in Western countries.

2.2 Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic

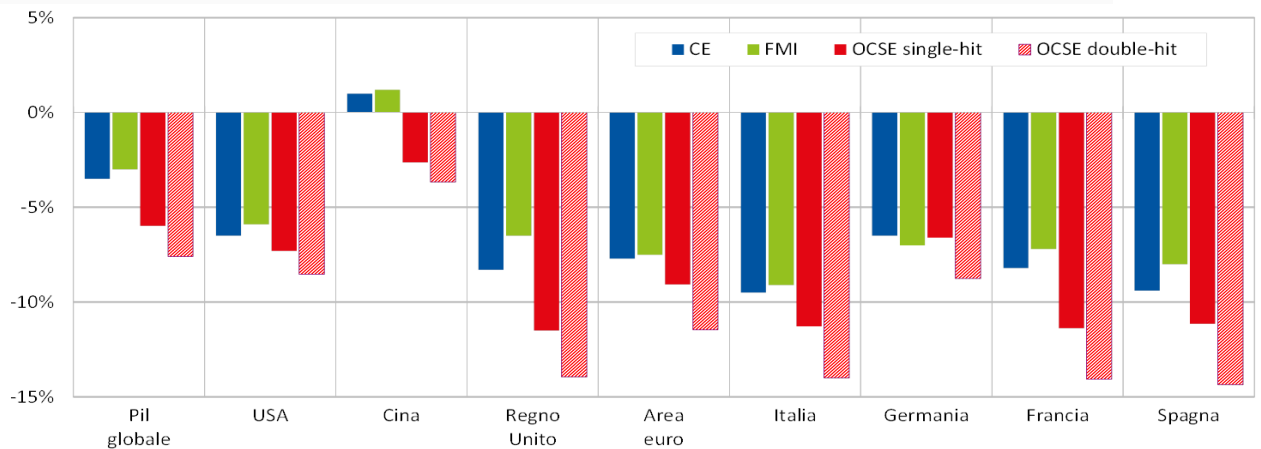
When global activities were halted again during the 2020–2021 COVID-19 pandemic, the path to recovery remained difficult. The abrupt recession in 2020 stemmed from widespread restrictions on production and social interaction. After the initial economic collapse, there was a short-lived rebound during the summer, followed by an uneven recovery across countries and sectors toward the end of 2020 and the beginning of 2021. While industry played a crucial role in supporting the restart and driving global trade in goods—achieving levels above those prior to the crisis—services continued to suffer, with recovery lagging behind other sectors.

2.3 Market Responses and Economic Outlook

During this period, the price of Brent crude oil rebounded after hitting a low in April 2020, helped by increased demand and supply reductions. Financial and currency markets demonstrated less volatility than the real economy; for example, the euro stabilized around \$1.20. The outlook for global recovery remains uncertain, influenced by the progress of vaccination campaigns and ongoing support policies. In early 2021, economic cycles strengthened in China and the United States, while the euro area faced another downturn. China managed to grow even in 2020 and aimed for robust expansion in 2021. In the United States, recovery was fueled by fiscal stimulus measures but was accompanied by rising inflation, posing potential challenges for future monetary policy. The following figures indicate the depth of the economic crisis due to the halt in activity following the spread of the epidemic.



Fonte: Refinitiv Datastream.



Fonte: Commissione europea, FMI, OCSE. Con riguardo alle stime OCSE, il dato 'single-hit' si riferisce allo scenario in cui la pandemia si esaurisca in una sola ondata di contagio, mentre il dato 'double-hit' si riferisce allo scenario in cui si ripresenti una seconda ondata di contagio entro la fine del 2020.

Figure 4. Market PMI Indices for the Major Euro Countries (monthly data 2017-May 2020)

References

- Brendan Brown. (2022). 21st Century Monetary Policy: The Federal Reserve from the Great Inflation to COVID-19 September 2022. *the Quarterly Journal of Austrian Economics*, 25(2).
- Carstensen, L. L., Sakowitz, D. M., & Charles, S. T. (1999). Taking time seriously: A theory of socioemotional. Selectivity. *American psychologist*, 54(3), 165-181.
- Collins, W. J., & Margo, R. A. (2004). Historical perspectives on racial differences in schooling in the United States. In *Handbook of the economics of education one* (pp. 1-56).
- Cossiga, G. A. (2018a). The Search for Inflation on a Constant Basis at 2%. *International Journal of Social Sciences*, 7, 165-181.
- Cossiga, G. A. (2018b). Signals from the World of Economics. The Price Constant and the Democratic Issue. *International Journal of Social and Administrative Sciences*, 3(1), 1-21.
- Cossiga, G. A. (2022). The Theoretical Bases for Sustainability in Economics. *Social Science and Sustainability Research*, 3(3).
- Cossiga, G. A. (2021). Between the World of Economics and the World of Physical Sciences There Would be a Link That is Anything but Hypothetical. *Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal*, 8(12).
- Cossiga, G. A. (2023). The Economic Sustainability and the Good Government. *Social Science Humanities and Sustainability Research*, 3(4).
- Cossiga, G. A. (2026). The Welfare Economy. *Advances in Social Sciences and Management*, 4(1).
- Diamond, J. (1997). *Guns, germs, and steel: The fates of human societies*. WW Norton & Company.
- Dozon, J. P., & Atlani-Duault, L. (n.d.). Colonization, Development, Humanitarian Aid: Towards a Political *Anthropology of International Aid – Ethnology Française*, 41.
- Dozon, J. P. (2008). *L'Afrique à Dieu et à Diable. États, ethnies et religions* (p. 138). Paris, Éditions Ellipses.
- Fagan, B. M. (2017). *The great warming: Climate change and the rise and fall of civilizations*. Bloomsbury Publishing.
- Diamandis, P. H., & Kotler. S. (2014). *Abbondanza. Il futuro è migliore di quanto pensiate*. Codice edizioni.
- Gittleman, M., & Wolff, E. N. (2004). Racial wealth disparities: Is the gap closing? *International Review of Applied Economics*, 18(4), 457-469.
- Gordon, A. D. (2016). *The political economy of aggrandizement: The United States and territorial expansion, 1800–1860*. Routledge.
- Hume, D. (1751). *An Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals*. David Hume, Essays Moral, Political, and Literary edited with preliminary dissertations and notes by T.H. Green and T.H. Grose, 1:1–8. London: Longmans, Green 1907.
- Huntington, S. P. (1996). *The clash of civilizations and the remaking of world order*. Simon & Schuster.
- International Labour Organization (2021), “COVID-19 and the world of work”. Retrieved April 19,

- 2023, from https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---comm/documents/briefingnote/wcms_767028.pdf
- Jefferson, T. (1787). *Letter to William Stephens Smith*. Founders Online.
- Kissinger, H. (2022). *Ordine Mondiale RCS Media Group Printed in Italy*.
- Kose, M. A., Otrok, C., & Whiteman, C. H. (2019). Understanding fluctuations in emerging market economies. *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 11(4), 1-39.
- Krampe, R. T., & Ericsson, K. A. (1996). Maintaining excellence: deliberate practice and elite performance in young and older pianists. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 125(4), 331-359.
- Mearsheimer, J. J. (2014). *The tragedy of great power politics*. WW Norton & Company.
- Milanović, B., & Lakner, C. (2013). *Global Income Distribution: From the Fall of the Berlin Wall to the Great Recession*. Policy Research Working Paper-World Bank.
- Oliver, M. L., & Shapiro, T. M. (2006). *Black wealth/white wealth: A new perspective on racial inequality*. Taylor & Francis.
- Milanovich, B. (1998). *Income, Inequality, and Poverty during the Transition from Planned to Market Economy*. World Bank.
- Morse, J. (1783). *A view of Present situation of the United States of America* (2ed., pp. 468-469). John Stockdale London.
- Piketty, T. (2013). *Capital in the twenty-first century*. Harvard University Press.
- President Jefferson. (1859). Continental of the United States Policy. *Magazine and Democratic Review*.
- Pope Francis. (2014). *Evangelii Gaudium: Apostolic Exhortation on the Proclamation of the Gospel in Today's World*. Vatican Press.
- Raworth, K. (2017). *Doughnut economics: Seven ways to think like a 21st-century economist*. Chelsea Green Publishing.
- Samuelson, W., & Zeckhauser, R. (1988). Status quo bias in decision making. *Journal of Risk and Uncertainty*, 1(1), 7-59.
- Shapiro, T. M., Meschede, T., & Osoro, S. (2013). *The roots of the widening racial wealth gap: Explaining the Black-white economic divide*. Institute on Assets and Social Policy.
- Soroka, S. N., & Wlezien, C. (2010). *Degrees of democracy: Politics, public opinion, and policy*. Cambridge University Press.
- Smith, A. (1922). *Inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations*. London, Methuen.
- Yogini Vinodbhai Pithiya. (2022). *Education Qualifications: A Necessity for Politicians*. - I am in my year of B.B.A., LL.B. from Navrachna University, Vadodara.
- UNDP. (2021a). *Human Development Report 2020: The Next Frontier- Human Development and the Anthropocene*. United Nations Development Programme.

Notes

Note 1. The evolution and tensions related to Iran's **nuclear program are summarized.**

- 1) **Historical origins:** the program was born in the context of the Cold War with US initiatives ("Atoms for Peace") and cooperation agreements with the Shah; in the 60s civil nuclear research was launched (Tehran reactor).
- 2) **Political junction:** after the **1979 revolution** the program was suspended, but the Iran-Iraq war (80s) reopened the issue; from then on nuclear power became increasingly controversial.
- 3) **Technical point: enrichment through centrifuges** is a "dual-use" technology: it is used both for civilian fuel and, potentially, for military purposes.
- 4) **Sanctions and acceleration:** after the US withdrawal from an agreement and the return of sanctions, Tehran would have progressively exceeded the limits, bringing enrichment up to **60%**.

Recent geopolitical consequences (in the text): attacks (US/Israel) and the subsequent suspension of cooperation with inspectors are mentioned, with uncertainty about where the stocks have gone.

Note 2. Article 11 of the Constitution. Italian

Italy repudiates war as an instrument of offense against the freedom of other peoples and as a means of resolving international disputes; it consents, on equal terms with other States, to the limitations of sovereignty necessary for an order that ensures peace and justice among nations; promotes and favors international organizations aimed at this purpose.

Note 3. **Role of the Presidency and Congress in the Constitution of the United States**

According to Article II, Section II, First Sentence of the Constitution of the United States of America, Powers of Congress - *Congress, on the other hand, holds the power to **declare war**, to establish the armed forces and to **control funding** for the military sector.* This balance between the two institutions is essential to avoid abuses of power and to ensure that every action of the Armed Forces is always oriented towards the **best interest of the nation.**

Basic Laws in Israel

Israel, since its inception, has not adopted a single, codified constitution (despite the fact that the 1948 Declaration of Independence provided for a constituent assembly). Due to strong political conflicts, the First Knesset approved the Harari Agenda in 1950¹, choosing to postpone the constitution and instead build the structure of the state through **Basic Laws.**

Between **1958 and 1988**, various Fundamental Laws were approved, especially on **institutions**, while the issue of **constitutional control** remained undefined for a long time. In **1992**, the first Basic Laws on **human rights** and the strengthening of supervisory powers were passed; Justice **Aharon Barak** called this phase a "**constitutional revolution**", because the Supreme Court began to interpret the Basic Laws as a basis for reviewing ordinary laws as well. In short, Israel has developed a sort of "constitution" **in parts**, through Basic Laws, rather than with a single constitutional text.

Note 4 **Summary of French constitutional history**, especially from 1848 to 1958:

1) **Constitution of 1848** (Second Republic): after the crisis of the reign of Louis Philippe and the revolution of 1848, a Constituent Assembly was elected by universal suffrage. The new constitution introduces a **directly elected President of the Republic** (4-year term, not immediately re-elected) and a **unicameral National Assembly**; however, the risk of conflict between the strong executive and the legislature remains.

2) **Constitution of 1852**: Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, after the coup d'état of 1851, sets up a system with a **very strong executive**: president elected for **10 years**, broad powers (initiative, *promulgation of laws, state of emergency*) and a *weakened legislature*.

3) **Constitutional laws of 1875** (Third Republic): after the defeat of Sedan and the fall of Napoleon III, the Republic was returned but without a single charter: **constitutional laws were adopted** (Senate, relations between executive and legislature, etc.). The President is elected by the Chambers of Deputies; the Senate also has high court functions. The constitutional revision was relatively simple and would be used in 1940 to give full powers to Pétain, marking the end of the Third Republic.

4) **Constitution of 1946**: in the post-war period, after an initial project rejected in a referendum, a constitution came into force that created a **“rationalized” parliamentarism** with control mechanisms between the executive and the legislature (later revised in 1954)

Constitution of 1958 (Fifth Republic): promoted by De Gaulle, approved by referendum, it inaugurated a **semi-presidential system** and aimed to overcome the inefficiency of parliamentarism by strengthening the executive and the role of the President.

Iran 's alleged atomic program

Note 5. Iran would have accumulated **over 440 kg of uranium enriched to 60%** (data attributed to the IAEA): it does not mean it already has a bomb, but **it greatly reduces** the technical distance from the military level. The **Iranian nuclear program** was born in the 50s with **“Atoms for Peace”** and developed under the Shah, also with Western agreements; in **1970** Iran ratifies the **Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)** With the **1979 revolution**, the program is suspended, but the **Iran-Iraq war** reopens its centrality. The **enrichment of uranium** takes place through **centrifuges**: it is a dual-use technology (civilian and potentially military), the reason for the controversy. Since **2002**, undeclared sites have emerged (Natanz, Arak), inspections/sanctions have begun; in **2015** the agreement (**JCPOA**) with limits and controls arrives, but in **2018** the USA withdraws and Iran increases enrichment again (up to 60%). The text cites attacks from **2025** and underlines the uncertainty about the real impact: some structures are **very protected** (underground), and the program may have been **slowed down but not destroyed**.

The attacks on Iran have a stated goal: to stop its nuclear program. But many experts fear the opposite effect. According to Jeffrey Lewis, a global security scholar, if the regime survives, the result could push Iran to rebuild its arsenal. An airstrike can destroy infrastructure. But it cannot erase the technical knowledge accumulated over decades of research. And then Iran could come to the same conclusion that North Korea has reached: that the world, and in particular the United States, poses a threat to its survival, and that the best way to defend itself is to have serious nuclear weapons.

Note 8. The **Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps** (IRGC, Persian: *pasdaran*)

It is a military organization created in **Iran after the 1979 revolution**. It is one of the components of the Iranian armed forces and stands out because it was born as an **ideological militia**, with strong loyalty to the **Supreme Guide**.

Over time, the Pasdaran have **greatly increased their power** within the State and should not be confused with the **Council of Guardians of the Constitution**. Today they number about **210,000 men**, divided into land, air and naval forces, and also control the **Basiji** volunteer militias, where many young men enlist.

Historically, they were established in early 1979 (with a decree signed by **Khomeini**) to **protect the revolution** and support the new regime, also as an alternative and more reliable force than the regular army, considered potentially linked to the old order of the Shah.

Note 9. The trend of poverty in the world in the last 50 years

Since 1970, the number of people living in extreme poverty has decreased dramatically. In 1981, about 42% of the world's population lived on less than \$1.90 a day (the previous extreme poverty line, which was raised to \$2.15 in 2022). Today, this percentage stands at around 10%, despite the growth of the global population.

This reduction has been fueled above all by the rapid economic growth of countries such as China and India, which in a few decades, has lifted millions of people out of poverty. In China, for example, the share of the population living on less than two dollars a day has risen from 91 percent in the 1980s to one percent today. A similar trend was recorded in India, which rose from 63% in the seventies to 11% in 2018.

The situation has remained substantially unchanged in the countries of sub-Saharan Africa, where the poverty rate has remained substantially unchanged over the last thirty years and today 40% of the population still lives on less than two dollars a day. The United Nations Agenda for Sustainable Development indicates as its first goal the eradication of extreme poverty by 2030. An extremely ambitious target but one that was showing some encouraging results. However, the Covid-19 pandemic has partly reversed the processes made, leading or bringing back almost 100 million people to live on less than two dollars a day.

There are also other factors that hinder the global fight against poverty:

- **Population growth**. In some regions, such as sub-Saharan Africa, rapid population growth exceeds the capacity of governments to provide essential services such as education, health and infrastructure. This exacerbates economic inequalities, especially in the absence of adequate redistribution policies.
- **Conflicts and political instability**. Countries affected by conflict, civil war, and political instability often see an increase in poverty. Resources are allocated to war rather than development, and infrastructure is destroyed. Internal displacement and refugees make the situation even worse.

• **Climate change.** Extreme weather events, such as droughts, floods and desertification, disproportionately affect the poorest communities, which are heavily dependent on agriculture. This destroys livelihoods and forces millions of people to migrate, increasing their vulnerability to poverty.

Through its projects and through long-distance support, **Terre des Hommes ensures education, basic medical care and food for hundreds of thousands of children in poverty around the world.**

To help lift a child and his family out of poverty, donate now or activate a long-distance adoption.

Note 10. Credibilità anti-inflazione, Rischio rincari energetici, Stagflazione,

La banca centrale si trova stretta tra due esigenze difficili da conciliare: contenere i danni alla crescita e, nello stesso tempo, evitare di perdere credibilità sul fronte dei prezzi. È una configurazione che assomiglia più a una fase stagflazionistica che a una recessione ordinata. La situazione più difficile per una banca centrale non è una semplice recessione o una semplice inflazione, ma la combinazione di crescita debole e pressioni sui prezzi persistenti. In questo contesto, la Banca Centrale è “stretta” tra il bisogno di sostenere l’economia (allentando le condizioni finanziarie) e il rischio di riaccendere l’inflazione se taglia i tassi troppo presto, soprattutto se l’energia torna a spingere i prezzi. Inoltre, evidenzia un secondo canale di rischio: se i mercati richiedono rendimenti più alti per finanziare deficit persistenti in un quadro di instabilità geopolitica, salgono i rendimenti dei Treasury e si irrigidiscono le condizioni finanziarie (mutui, credito, valutazioni degli asset). Il risultato è una configurazione simile alla stagflazione, più complessa di una recessione “ordinata

Note 11. Crisis for the global COVID-19 epidemic

In 2020, the global economy suffered a sharp recession due to the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions on productive and social activities; after the initial collapse, there was a summer rebound and an uneven recovery between countries and sectors between the end of 2020 and the beginning of 2021. Services remained penalized for longer, while industry supported the restart, driving global trade in goods, which returned to levels above the pre-crisis period by the end of 2020 and continued to grow in the first quarter of 2021.

In the same period, the price of Brent, after the low of April 2020, rose again thanks to the recovery in demand and supply cuts; Financial and currency markets showed less impact than the real economy, with the euro back around \$1.20. The outlook remains uncertain for the evolution of vaccinations and support policies: in the first months of 2021 the cycle strengthened in China and the United States, while the euro area had a new downturn. China also grew in 2020 and is aiming for robust expansion in 2021; in the US, the recovery is supported by fiscal stimulus but accompanied by higher inflation, with possible implications for monetary policy